

Women in

Women's Republican National Political Study Club

The Women's Republican National Political Study Club was organized by Miss Jeannette Carter of Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1922. She gathered a few women together to study the civics, the Constitution of the United States, and the questions that come up at State and National elections.

The club attracted attention at the start and became nationally known in the Presidential Campaign of 1924. When representatives of the club went out into the various states as workers and speakers and instructed voters with regard to registration and the issues of the campaign. They did very effective work.

The club is publishing a monthly journal called "The Political Recorder," devoted to the interests of women in politics.

From the beginning, the club inaugurated a series of Sunday meetings, where a literary and musical program was rendered. Some of the noted scholars and speakers who recently appeared before the club are: Hon. Arthur G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds; Hon. Wm. C. Matthews, Asst. to the Attorney General; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Mrs. Myrtle Cook, Mrs. Delilah Beasley, reporter on the Oakland, California, Daily Herald; Atty. L. M. King, Dean of the Law Department of Frelinghuysen University; Hon. Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, U. S. Labor Department; Mr. L. M. Hershaw, Prof. Wm. H. Hart, Wm. H. Ferris, Hon. Jefferson S. Coage, Aaron E. Malone, Robert J. Nelson, Edward H. Lawsen and Reinza B. Lemus, addressed the club on Men and Measures and the Questions of the Day.

An interesting feature of the work of the club is the Congressional Inquiry. The club has appointed committees which investigate the political record of Congressmen and Senators who are coming up for re-election. Special attention is paid to the attitude of the Congressman or Senator with regard to the civil and political status of colored citizens. Committees are also appointed to investigate and make reports on

legislation which is hostile to the best interests of the colored people.

The officers of the club are: Miss Jeannette Carter, chairman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marion D. Butler, first vice-chairman, District of Columbia; Mrs. Cordelia Johnson, second vice-chairman, Georgia; Mrs. Emma Merk-Holcomb, executive secretary, Georgia, and Mrs. Ellen Brown, treasurer, Virginia.

The heads of the departments are: Press—Mrs. Mary L. Lew, Mass.; Legislation—Mrs. Jacqueline A. Cuney, Mass.; Organization—Mrs. M. M. Kimball, Texas; Information—Miss Eva Chase, District of Columbia; Speakers—Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, District of Columbia; Industrial—Mrs. Mae J. Richardson, District of Columbia; Membership—Mrs. Daisy E. Welch, Virginia; Social—Mrs. Catherine D. Hawkins, Pennsylvania; Political Education—Mrs. Virginia McClain, Missouri; Finance—Mrs. Katie C. Goodloe, Missouri; Historian—Mrs. Nora A. Battle, Alabama.

The state representatives are: Mrs. E. Hortense Warner, New York; Mrs. Maude Morrisette, Pennsylvania; Mrs. R. F. Tanner, Connecticut; Mrs. Francis Crowder, Illinois; Mrs. Edna S. Goodell, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary E. Burrell, New Jersey; Mrs. Grace Qualls, Ohio; Mrs. Aurelia Ferguson, New Hampshire; Mrs. Delilah Beasley, California; Mrs. Carrie E. Byas, New Mexico; Mrs. Pauline C. Hanks, Colorado; Mrs. Jennie Mills, West Virginia; Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes and Atty. L. Marian Poe, Virginia; Mrs. Jennie Ross, Maryland; Mrs. M. C. Hardwick, Kentucky, and Mrs. Edna French, Florida.

The office of the Executive Committee is located at 611 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WOMEN BAND TO STUDY POLITICS

National Organization
Publishes Findings in
Own Journal

Washington, D. C., July 2.—This month marks the beginning of the sixth summer of the Women's National Political Study club, organized by Miss Jeannette Carter in the spring of 1922. She gathered a few women together to study the civics, the Constitution of the United States, and the questions that come up at State and National elections. The club is publishing a monthly journal called "The Political Recorder," devoted to the interests of women in politics.

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Hampshire, Mrs. Delilah Beasley, California; Mrs. Carrie E. Byas, New Mexico; Mrs. Pauline C. Hanks, Colorado; Mrs. Jennie Mills, West Virginia; Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes and Attorney L. Marian Poe, Virginia; Mrs. Jennie Ross, Maryland; Mrs. M. C. Hardwick, Kentucky, and Mrs. Edna French, Florida.

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Women Plan Drive On Congress

Washington, D. C.—Women's Political Study Club, meeting at the home of Mrs. Cornelia Johnson, 119 Seaton Place, decided this week to study the Congressional districts in order that they might easily reach those congressmen whose constituents are made up of a large number of colored voters.

Leading spirits in the club are Miss Jeannette Carter, Mrs. Mary L. Lew, Mrs. Jacqueline Cuney, Mrs. M. M. Kimball, Miss E. A. Chase, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Mrs. Mae J. Richardson, Mrs. Daisy E. Welch, Mrs. Frances Crowder, Mrs. Virginia McClain, and Mrs. Katie C. Goodloe.

Women in.

Colored Women Advance Under Ballot

Washington Nov. 19th.—With more than four million colored women and girls, ten years of age and over, gainfully employed in the diversified occupations of the production of goods, some significant facts are apparent in the shift of employment among this wing of our working group during the past twelve years. Due to the tremendously active development of farm employment, largely in the South, for the industrial pursuits of urban centers in the North, agricultural workers (including forestry and animal husbandry employees) among our female group, declined from approximately 52.2 per cent to 39.0 per cent. This decrease was greater than the decline among the male group in the agricultural occupations, which fell from 58.0 per cent to 48.2 per cent.

In the manufacturing and mechanical industries, which are very sparsely located in the southern states, our female group increased from 3.4 per cent to 6.7 per cent; in the transportation occupations their increase was from one-tenth of one per cent to two-tenths of one per cent; in the trade pursuits, they rose from three-tenths of one per cent to seven-tenths of one per cent; in the public service they GAINED their first significant inclusion of one-tenth of one per cent; in the professional service they reached the SPLENDID mark of 2.5 per cent from their previous mark of 1.5 per cent; in domestic and personal service they increased very appreciably; and in clerical occupations they made the approximate twelve-year gain of three-tenths of one per cent.

All employment has its compensations of wages, recreation, and civic

and political opportunity, all of which are good or as poor as conditions of labor and the dominating influences of actual employment permit them to be. Consequently, the national enfranchisement of women, which was accomplished by the Republican party, and under which colored women, outside of the Solid South, have been given the unrestricted use of the bal-

lot, whereby they may influence the conditions of employment surrounding them, as well as the opportunity to take part in the moulding of the government of which they are subjects, is of far greater importance to them than it is to any group of a lesser producing potentiality. When this is added to this truth the fact that under the protective tariff American industry will thrive, thus holding off competing imports from foreign countries, and providing ample employment, at a fair wage, for our own workers, the power of the ballot in the hands of an intelligent working and voting group is almost doubled. It is not strange that a young colored woman, who is gainfully employed in the Middle West, characteristically states, with much emphasis: "Sure I vote at every election, and right now I'm working to aid in the defeat of a Democratic Congressional candidate who has said that Negro labor is worthless. He doesn't know what our women are doing in our country; but he'll find out when the election is over."

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MRS. GEORGE S WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION COLORED WOMEN

In compliance with the principles and policies of the National Association of Colored Women, I, National Chairman of Citizenship—Mrs. Geo. S. Williams—hereby direct that the month of April be set apart as registration month throughout these United States and earnestly do I urge that each State Chairman of Citizenship—supported by her State President—send for the Call to the women of her respective State.

Since one of the greater menaces among our group today, is the lack of popular interest in these matters, and the refusal of the greatest number of our eligible citizenship to exercise the right of franchise, and since it is an indisputable fact that a voteless people is a voiceless people; it behooves the thinking women of the country, and especially those of us who have accepted the positions of leadership, to RELIGIOUSLY DEVOTE at least one month of each year to the registering for citizenship of members of our group—men and women.

We who live in a representative government must be familiar with its constitution, its construction and its machinery in order to know whether or not our government is being properly conducted.

Those of us, who are ignorant of the constitution of the United States and the constitution of his own state, are not in position to know whether or not his government is good or bad or to criticize those officials who are in authority; hence, the first duty of every citizen is to familiarize himself with the constitution of the United States and the constitution of his own state.

The best way to ascertain the wisdom and strength of this remarkable document—the Constitution—which has not only preserved this nation but which has served as a model for the constitution of republics formed since the United States became a government, is to make a study of it.

It contains only seven articles which are sub-divided into sections. Both article and section are numbered as follows:

Preamble

Article 1—Relating to Legislative powers.

Article 2—Relating to Executive powers.

Article 3—Relating to Judicial powers.

Article 4—Relating to Rights of State powers.

Article 5—Relating to Amending the Constitution.

Article 6—Relating to Validity of Debts and Supremacy of Constitution.

Article 7—Relating to the Manner of its Ratification.

Beside these seven articles, there are nineteen amendments. Three of which pertain particularly to our group and MUST NOT BE MADE VOID BY STATE LAWS.

It is impractical to attempt to furnish a hard and fast rule for the formation of study classes. What would be suitable for one community would be entirely undesirable in another. What would be well adapted to the needs of a large class in a city would be entirely out of the question for smaller classes in towns and rural districts. Each group should decide for itself what is the best method and organize accordingly.

Organization is essential to all legitimate and successful enterprises hence, I recommend the organization of study classes for propagating the qualifications for registration.

I further recommend that a speaker's bureau be organized in each community, and that open forums be held for instruction in the essentials of citizenship.

I recommend further that the women of the County urge the faculties of our Universities and Colleges, as well as High Schools to place in their curricula Citizenship Courses and that summer sessions be held for the convenience of Club-women.

When this is impossible, institutes in citizenship can be held at least once a year at the Annual Meeting of each City, District and State Federation.

We also hope to seek close cooperation with all Ministerial and Educational bodies as well as Fraternal Orders that all of our men and women will be reached and become registered voters.

Women, our National Association is expecting me to report the work of the Citizenship Department. As the Association depends on me, I depend on you. I cannot report IF YOU DO NOT REPORT.

I am earnestly requesting that you put April over in a great form—begin now to get your workers in line and let me have your State report (by compiling your cities and towns) by the first of June so that I may compile my report of States for the biennial of the National Association in Oakland, Cal., August 1, 1926.

Georgia.

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New Jersey

Women in. Colored Republican Women To Hold Sixth Annual Conference

Atlantic City, N. J.—The sixth annual conference of the New Jersey Colored Republican Women Voters will be held at Shiloh Baptist Church, the Rev. C. L. Aikens, pastor, on Thursday, May 6. The conference will hold three sessions during the day and night, and in the evening sessions such important subjects as the Enforcement of the Civil Rights Bill in New Jersey and the Political Status of Negro women in New Jersey will be discussed.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Edward J. Ader, mayor of Atlantic City; Dr. Walter G. Alexander, former state assemblyman from Orange; and by Prof. W. R. Valentine, principal of Bordentown School.

The officers of the New Jersey Colored Women Voters League are: Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, vice president; Mrs. Annetta Ireland Joyner, secretary; Mrs. Evelyn Smith, assistant secretary; Mrs. Anna Jones, treasurer; Mrs. Viola J. Simpson, chairman of Program Committee; Mrs. Dorothy Perkins, chairman of the Hospitality Committee; and Mesdames Omega V. Macon and Margaretta Checks, press correspondents.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
MAY 14, 1926

Stands with White Sisters.

The 5,000 members of the New Jersey Republican Colored Women Voters' Conference are, through their delegate body, on record to defend the primary in this state, says Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, who has just been re-elected president of that body. Mrs. Mention also says that her group is on record to back the parent club in the New Jersey Women's Republican Club in standing for women in office in every county, and will make a race drive to get a fuller registration and to get out the vote for both primaries and general elections.

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Polling Congress on Birth Control.

Mrs. Robert S. Huse of Elizabeth, former secretary of the Republican State Committee and still a member of that body representing Union County, has just returned from a month's sojourn at Washington, where she went to assist Mrs. Anne Kennedy, legislative chairman of the American Birth Control League. The

main work of the two women was to interview national lawmakers in behalf of more liberal statutes regarding the dissemination of birth control information. They made a poll of the Senate and some of the Congressmen as well.

Friends of birth control legislation feel that the New Jersey League, which organized to further this cause last winter, has advanced far enough to attempt to finance its own activities instead of depending upon funds from the New York headquarters, as has been done until now. To put this plan into shape a meeting will be held in Newark next week of the New Jersey board and state committee of the Birth Control League. According to the secretary, Everett R. Meves, it is hoped at that time that Mrs. Huse will join the board of the organization and become one of its active workers. Mrs. John Day of Summit is president of the New Jersey League, which holds three scheduled meetings a year.

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- V. C. JEFFREY, NEW YORK
FEBRUARY 27, 1926**Extoll Negro Woman's Work**

Mrs. Christine Maura, the first Negro woman to be appointed to the Republican National Ways and Means Committee, serving in 1920, has received from Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State for New York, a letter commending her for her work as assistant supervisor of enumeration for New York County.

Mrs. Maura's census committee was composed entirely of white persons who worked under her direction. She accomplished the task without criticism and in the letter was praised for her "tact and unusual executive ability."

She is an active member of the 13th Assembly District and was the first Negro woman to be elected alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention, going to Cleveland in 1924.